

Problem 1

a) According to the note

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}(\omega) &\propto \exp\{E_{q(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d, \lambda)}[\ln p(y|x, \omega, \lambda) + \ln p(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\omega|\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\lambda)]\} \\ &\propto \exp\{\sum_{i=1}^N E_{q(\lambda)}[\ln p(y_i|x_i, \omega, \lambda)] + E_{q(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)}[\ln p(\omega|\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)]\} \\ &\propto [\prod_{i=1}^N e^{\frac{1}{2}E[\lambda]} e^{-\left(\frac{E_{q(\lambda)}[\lambda]}{2}\right)(y_i - x_i^T \omega)^2}] e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^d E_{q(\alpha_k)}[\alpha_k] \omega_k^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $q(\omega) = \text{Normal}(\omega|\mu', \Sigma')$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu' &= \Sigma' (E_{q(\lambda)}[\lambda] \sum_{i=1}^N y_i x_i) \\ \Sigma' &= (\text{diag}(E_{q(\alpha_1)}[\alpha_1], \dots, E_{q(\alpha_d)}[\alpha_d]) + E_{q(\lambda)}[\lambda] \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}(\lambda) &\propto \exp\{E_{q(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d, \omega)}[\ln p(y|x, \omega, \lambda) + \ln p(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\omega|\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\lambda)]\} \\ &\propto \exp\{\sum_{i=1}^N E_{q(\omega)}[\ln p(y_i|x_i, \omega, \lambda)]\} p(\lambda) \\ &\propto [\prod_{i=1}^N \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} E_{q(\omega)}[(y_i - x_i^T \omega)^2]}] \lambda^{e_0-1} e^{-f_0 \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $q(\lambda) = \text{Gamma}(\lambda|e', f')$

$$e' = e_0 + \frac{N}{2}, \quad f' = f_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N E_{q(\omega)}[(y_i - x_i^T \omega)^2]$$

For $k=1, \dots, d$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}(\alpha_k) &\propto \exp\{E_{q(\omega, \lambda)} \prod_{j \neq k}^d q(\alpha_j) [\ln p(y|x, \omega, \lambda) + \ln p(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\omega|\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) + \ln p(\lambda)]\} \\ &\propto \exp\{\ln p(\alpha_k) - \frac{1}{2}(-\ln \alpha_k + E_{q(\omega)} \prod_{j \neq k}^d q(\alpha_j) [\omega^T \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) \omega])\} \\ &\propto e^{-\frac{1}{2}(-\ln \alpha_k + E_{q(\omega)} \prod_{j \neq k}^d q(\alpha_j) [\omega^T \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) \omega])} \alpha_k^{a_0-1} e^{-b_0 \alpha_k} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $q(\alpha_k) = \text{Gamma}(\alpha_k|a', b'_k)$

$$b'_k = b_0 + \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma'(k, k) + \mu'(k)^2)$$

$$a' = a_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

b)

Inputs: Data and definitions $q(\omega) = \text{Normal}(\omega|\mu', \Sigma')$, $q(\lambda) = \text{Gamma}(\lambda|e'_0, f'_0)$ and $q(\alpha_k) = \text{Gamma}(\alpha_k|a'_0, b'_k)$

Outputs: Values for $\mu', \Sigma', e', f', a'$ and b'_k

1. initialize $\mu'_0, \Sigma'_0, e'_0, f'_0, a'_0, b'_{k0}$ in some way
2. For iteration $t = 1, \dots, T$

Update $q(\lambda)$ by setting

$$e'_t = e_0 + \frac{N}{2}, \quad f'_t = f_0 + \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - x_i^T \mu'_{t-1})^2 + x_i^T \Sigma'_{t-1} x_i)$$

Update $q(\omega)$ by setting

$$\mu'_t = \Sigma'_t \left(\frac{e'_t}{f'_t} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i x_i \right)$$

$$\Sigma'_t = \left(\text{diag} \left(\frac{a'_{t-1}}{b'_{1(t-1)}}, \dots, \frac{a'_{t-1}}{b'_{d(t-1)}} \right) + \frac{e'_t}{f'_t} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i x_i^T \right)^{-1}$$

Updating $q(\alpha)$ by setting

$$b'_{tk} = b_0 + \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma'_t(k, k) + \mu'_t(k)^2)$$

$$a'_t = a_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

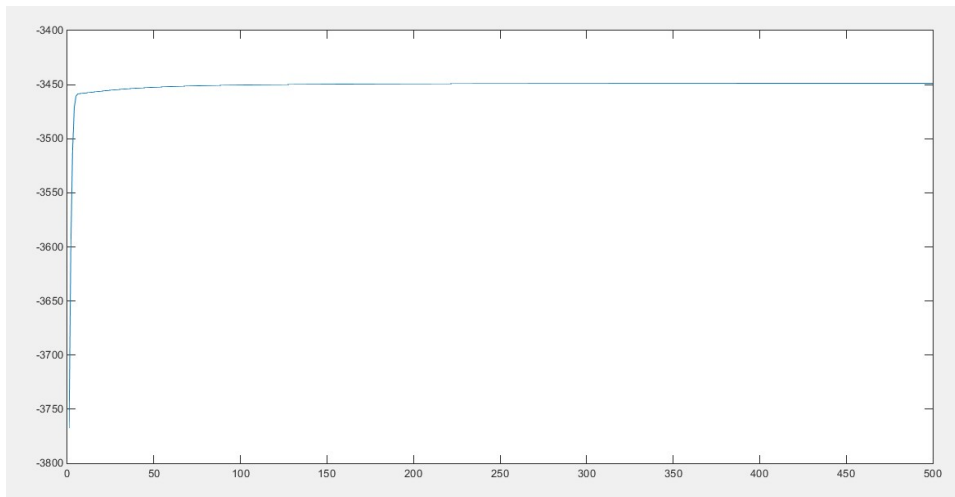
Evaluate $\mathcal{L}(e'_t, f'_t, \mu'_t, \Sigma'_t, a'_t, b'_t)$ to assess convergence

c)

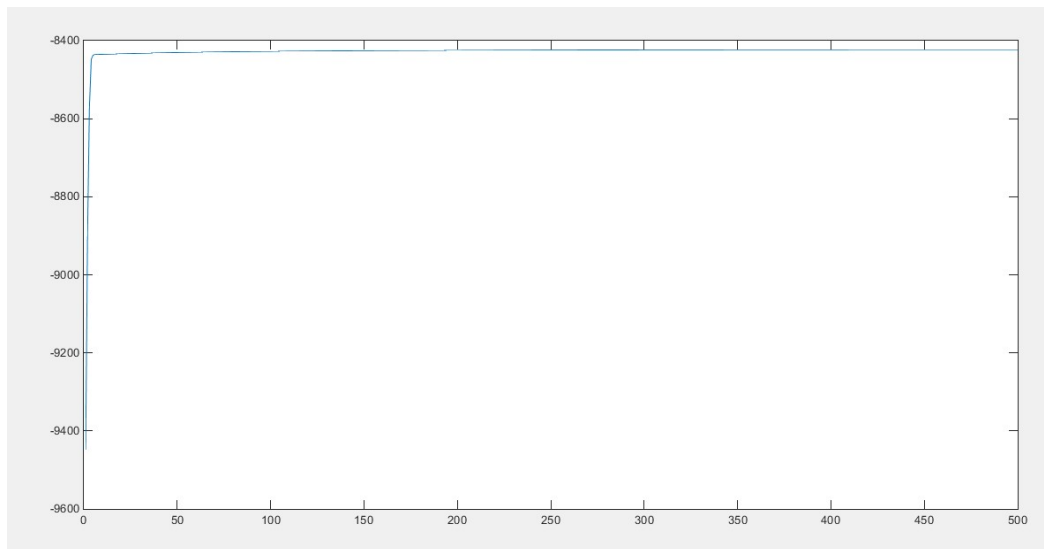
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(e'_t, f'_t, \mu'_t, \Sigma'_t, a'_t, b'_t) &= E_q[\ln p(y, \omega, \lambda, \alpha | x)] - E_q[\ln q(\omega)] - E_q[\ln q(\lambda)] - E_q[\ln q(\alpha)] \\ &= \frac{N}{2} (\psi(e'_t) - \ln 2\pi f'_t) - \frac{e'_t}{f'_t} (f'_t - f_0) + \\ &\quad e_0 \ln f_0 - \ln \tau(e_0) - \frac{f_0 e'_t}{f'_t} + (e_0 - 1) (\psi(e'_t) - \ln f'_t) + \\ &\quad \frac{d}{2} (\psi(a'_t) - \ln 2\pi) - \sum_{k=1}^d \left(\frac{a'_t}{b'_{kt}} (b'_{kt} - b_0) + \frac{1}{2} \ln b'_{kt} \right) + \\ &\quad d (a_0 \ln b_0 + (a_0 - 1) \psi(a'_t) - \ln \tau(a_0)) - \sum_{k=1}^d \left(\frac{b_0 a'_t}{b'_{kt}} + (a_0 - 1) \ln b'_{kt} \right) + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \ln |2\pi e \Sigma'_t| - \ln f'_t + \ln \tau(e'_t) + e'_t - (e'_t - 1) \psi(e'_t) - \\ &\quad d ((a'_t - 1) \psi(a'_t) - \ln \tau(a'_t) - a'_t) - \sum_{k=1}^d \ln b'_{kt} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

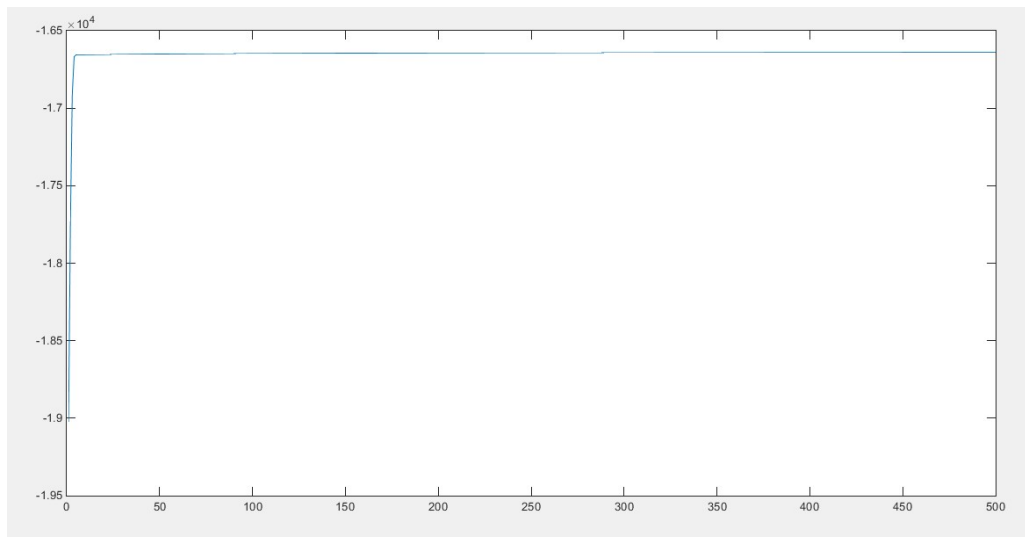
a) For the first dataset



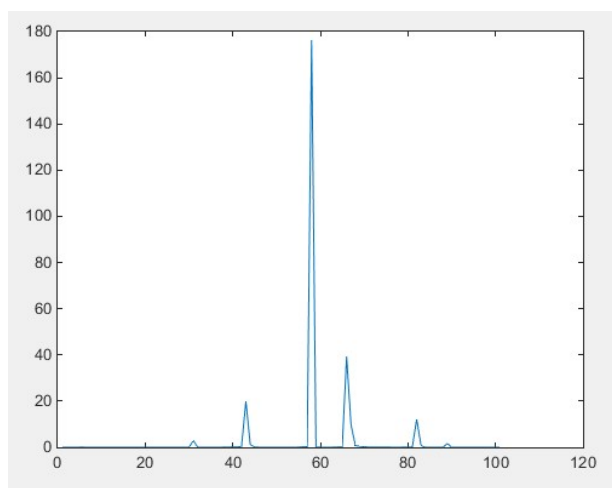
For the second dataset



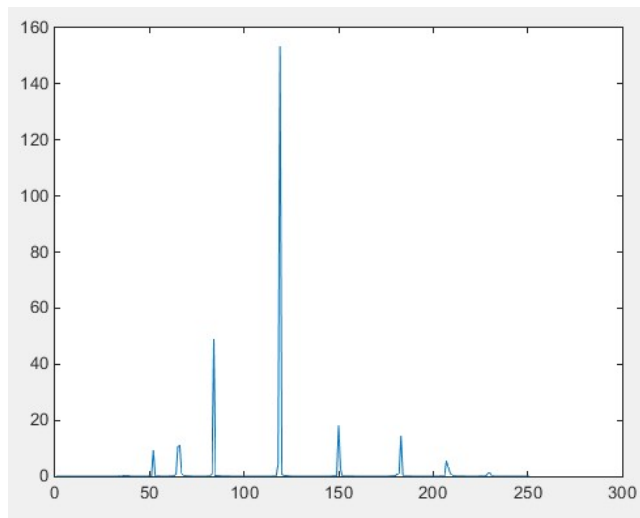
For the third dataset



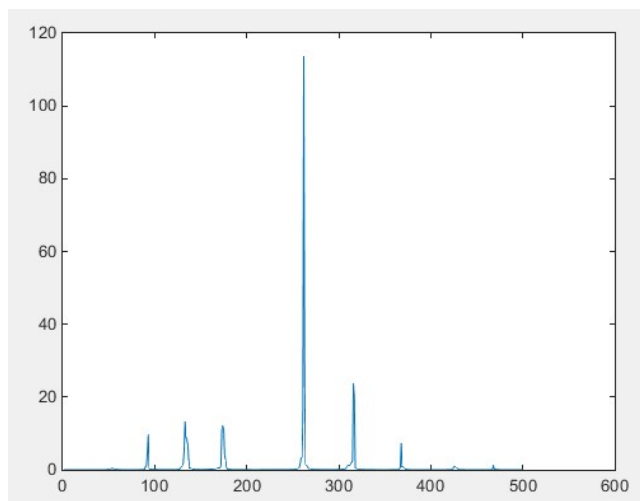
b) For the first dataset



For the second dataset



For the third dataset



c) For the first dataset

$$1/E_q[\lambda] = 1.07983e+00$$

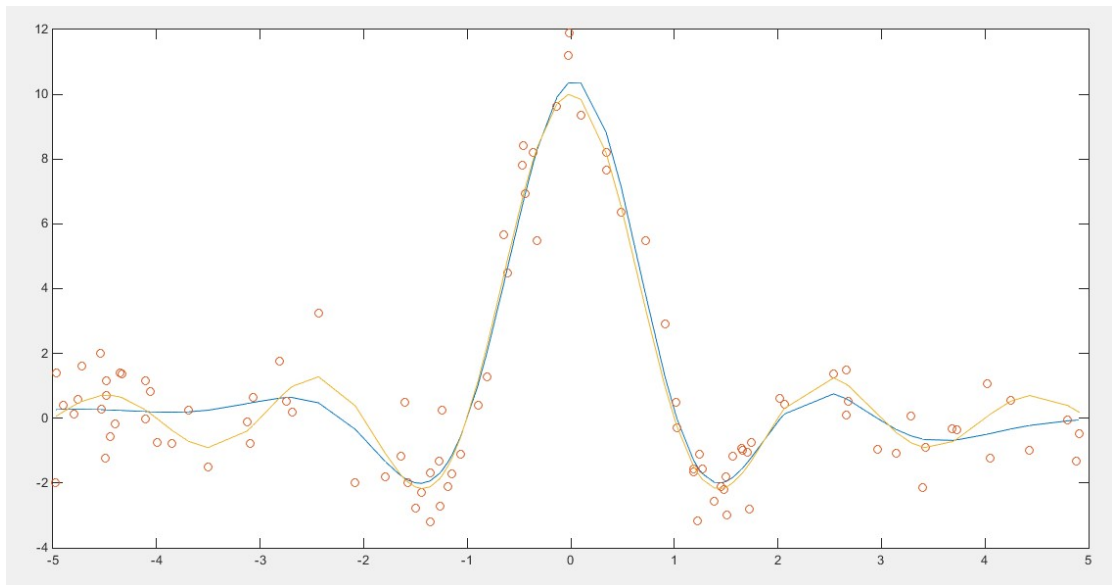
For the second dataset

$$1/E_q[\lambda] = 8.99466e-01$$

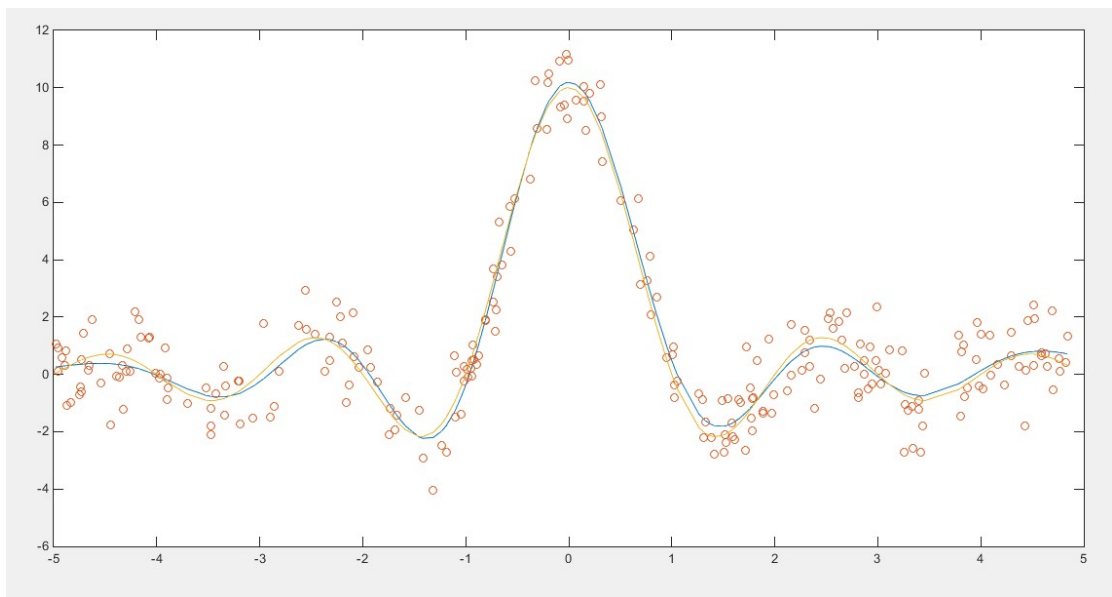
For the third dataset

$$1/E_q[\lambda] = 9.78142e-01$$

d) For the first dataset



for the second dataset



for the third dataset

